



The male imago of *Rivudiva trichobasis* Lugo-Ortiz & McCafferty from Amazonas state, Brazil

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The genus *Rivudiva* Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae) was established to include two species: *Rivudiva minantenna* Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty described from Southern Brazil and *Rivudiva trichobasis* Lugo-Ortiz and McCafferty described from Southern Brazil and Paraguay. Later, Salles & Nascimento (2009) described the imagos of *R. minantenna* and transferred *Camelobaetidius coveloae* (Traver), originally placed in *Baetis* Leach and *Cloeodes venezuelensis* (Traver) originally placed in *Pseudocloeon* Klapálek to *Rivudiva*.

In this work, based on reared material from Presidente Figueiredo, Amazonas state, Brazil, we describe the male imago of *R. trichobasis*.

The descriptions were made in the free program DELTA (DEscription Language for TAXonomy) (Dallwitz, 1980). Nymphs were fixed in 80% ethanol. Euparal® was used as the mounting medium for permanent slides.

The material examined is housed in the following institutions: Invertebrate Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Brazil and Invertebrate Collection of the Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (CEUNES), São Mateus, Brazil.

Rivudiva trichobasis Lugo-Ortiz & McCafferty

Diagnosis. The male imago of *Rivudiva trichobasis* can be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the following combination of characteristics: 1) dorsal portion of turbinate eyes with inner margins not parallel, divergent anteriorly (Figs. 1, 2); 2) length of forewing about 3.7× width (Fig. 3); 3) hind wings absent; 4) segment III of abdomen with one large medially red mark near anterior margin (Figs. 4, 5); 5) forceps segment III oval, 2× as long as wide (Fig. 6); 6) posterior margin of subgenital plate with apex concave (Fig. 6).

Male imago (Figs. 1–6). Maximum length: body 3.4–3.5 mm; cerci: 4.9 mm; forewing: 4.4 mm; antenna: 0.7 mm; tibia I: 0.7 mm; tibia II: 0.5 mm; tibia III: 0.5 mm. (n=2).

Head. Coloration greenish brown. Ocelli whitish, base light brown. Turbinate portion of compound eye orange (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5). Antenna with scape brown, pedicel and flagellum green washed with brown. Dorsal portion of turbinate eye oval (Figs. 4, 5); length 1.3× width; stalk height 1.8× width of dorsal portion; inner margins not parallel, divergent anteriorly, reaching or not reaching each other posteriorly.

Thorax (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5). Anteronotal protuberance black; mesoscutum green washed with brown; submesoscutum green; posterior scutal protuberance brown; scutellum green washed with brown; metanotum often with two reddish marks laterally (they may be absent sometimes) (green colour of all segments lost in alcohol). Anteronotal protuberance slightly rounded. Metascutellar protuberance dorsoposteriorly directed. Legs whitish. Leg I: tibia 1.2× length of femur; tarsi 1.2× length of femur; and with 4 segments decreasing in length apically. Legs II and III: tibia 1.0× length of femur; tarsi 0.4× length of femur. Wings. Forewing hyaline (Fig. 3); veins light brown; stigmatic area with three cross veins touching subcostal vein and one not touching; marginal intercalary veins paired, except between veins ICuA1 and ICuA2